

mentioned time intervals with appropriate change in total dosage. He does not stress the ultimate cosmetic benefit of protection in skin lesions.

He stresses the importance of the *tumor dose* instead of the total air r, or r on skin so often found in the radiological literature.

Although all of Paterson's methods are not universally accepted as ideal, he does present a thorough and clear summary of treatment as found to be most efficacious for his organization. The radium studies are particularly useful and seem better presented than the x-ray. The chapters on the uterus and breast seem less adequate than those on the skin and oral structures.

This book is well worth including in the library of every radiologist.

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DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE AND THROAT. By William Wallace Morrison, M.D., Professor of Otolaryngology and Attending Otolaryngologist, New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital. Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., New York, 1948. \$8.50.

While this book is written largely for the use of the undergraduate student and the general practitioner, it is worth a place on the shelf of the otolaryngologist. The simplicity and clearness of the descriptions show the result of the author's long teaching experience. The absence of color plates would seem to detract from the value of the book but the author's drawings illustrate to an unusual degree the subject matter so that color plates seem unnecessary.

The short chapter on history-taking is of especial value to the student.

The descriptions of operative technique and bronchoscopy are not very complete, but are adequate for the purpose for which the book is intended.

Among the new features which are of considerable value are the chapters on local anesthesia, vasoconstrictor drugs, antibiotics, audiometry, aero-otitis, endaural surgery, the use of radium in the nasopharynx, Meniere's syndrome, allergy, headaches and laryngotracheobronchitis. Many more new features with a complete description of all recognized procedures in the practice of otolaryngology make the book very much worth while.

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VENOUS THROMBOSIS AND PULMONARY EMBOLISM. By Harold Neuhauf, M.D., Clinical Professor of Surgery in Columbia University; Consulting Surgeon to Mount Sinai Hospital, Montefiore, Beth El, and Hackensack, N. J., Hospitals. Mt. Sinai Monograph No. 2. Grune and Stratton, New York, 1948. \$4.50.

This monograph is based on the author's wide experience with venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism at the Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City. It is divided into two parts. The first deals with various forms of venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism, with illustrative case reports. Emphasis is placed on thrombectomy with vein ligation in the surgical treatment of this condition.

Although anticoagulant therapy is mentioned, it is not adequately described or discussed.

The second part of the book is devoted to an analysis of 88 proven cases of fatal pulmonary embolism which occurred in the period between January 1, 1928, and April 1, 1938. There are excellent clinical descriptions with a correlation of the postmortem findings. The author emphasizes the fact that "there is no constant relationship between the degree, location and extent of the pulmonary embolism and the clinical syndrome produced."

The chief value of this book lies in the clear description of the clinical cases of pulmonary embolism. It is recommended for those physicians who are particularly interested in the finer points in diagnosis and pathology of this condition.

HUMAN NUTRITION. By V. H. Mottram, M.A. (Cant.), formerly Professor of Physiology King's College of Household and Social Science, University of London. Williams and Wilkins Company, Baltimore, 1948.

Although Mottram's fascinating and interesting volume is small, it is one of the most important contributions on human nutrition available to English-speaking peoples. The book, a primer of nutrition, emphasizes the biochemical and metabolic values of food in maintaining the human economy in optimum condition. Man is what he eats, and Mottram indicates why.

There are interesting chapters on the fundamentals of dietetics where the functions of food are stressed and a plea made for a mixed diet—one which will ensure the necessary elements for growth, maintenance, and repair. The chapter on digestion and metabolism presents the physiology of these important processes with simplicity and clarity. There is an excellent discussion of the *biologic value* of proteins, and the part they play in nutrition. The chapter on the importance of mineral elements is extremely practical. In another chapter the *optimal diet* is discussed in great detail from both the experimental and theoretical viewpoints. There is an informative chapter on cooking and processing of foods and how these factors influence nutritive value. Another chapter devoted to an exploration of the lore of meal habits shows the relationship between the time of taking meals and maximum muscular efficiency.

The last chapter of the book, dealing with the nature of foods, is a classic and should be read by everyone. It is a valuable book for the physician, and it is delightful reading.

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PRINCIPLES GOVERNING EYE OPERATING ROOM PROCEDURES. By Emma I. Clevenger, R.N., Supervisor Eye Operating Room, New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, New York City. The C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis, 1948. \$5.50.

This book is well done and covers the field thoroughly. It follows the pattern of the methods used at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.

The book gives all procedures before, during and after operations on the eye. Part III, enumerating eye operations and the instruments used, is very instructive.

This book should be a must for any hospital having a department of ophthalmology. Both nurses and doctors can greatly benefit by reading it.

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TUBERCULOSIS, A Discussion of Phthisiogenesis, Immunology, Pathological Physiology, Diagnosis, and Treatment. By Francis Marion Pottenger, A.M., M.D., Emeritus Professor of Medicine, University of Southern California, The School of Medicine. Illustrated. The C. V. Mosby Company, 1948.

Dr. Pottenger, an elder statesman among chest physicians in California, presents in this book his views concerning many aspects of tuberculosis. Adequate references are made to the literature for general orientation, but the emphasis is on Dr. Pottenger's own views and contributions.

The chapters on phthisiogenesis are confusing, containing vague references to toxins, enzymes, cellular excitation, general body excitation, etc. The known facts concerning the immune response to tuberculosis are not clearly presented, and the important contributions of Rich, Raffel, and others are virtually ignored.

The most unusual feature of the book is its emphasis on visceral neurology in relation to tuberculosis. Dr. Pottenger has made important contributions to this subject, and his detailed presentation of signs and symptoms caused by involvement of the vegetative nervous system is worth reading. To most physicians, the interpretation placed upon minor alterations in palpation and percussion will seem